

TOPICS IN PARIS.

Pacific Relations of France and Germany Shown.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.)
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Paris, July 6.—M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, scored a decided success last evening in the Chamber of Deputies by the statesmanlike manner in which he swept aside the clouds that in the last fortnight had obscured the political outlook.

The approaching visit of Emperor William to Windsor Castle, the recent journey to Berlin of M. Etienne, one of the few surviving confidential friends of Gambetta, ex-Minister of War, the highest authority in France on colonial subjects and the advocate of the French "Pacific penetration" policy in Morocco, and M. Etienne's long and confidential interviews at the German capital with the Kaiser and with Chancellor von Bülow had created apprehensions here lest Emperor William was about to seize the opportunity offered by the secession movement in the wine districts of the south and by the momentary numerical inferiority of the French army, caused by the premature release of conscripts of the 1893 class, and by the renewal of disorder in Morocco to break through the circle of isolation that has resulted from the foreign policy of Wilhelmstrasse. M. Pichon, by his clear, straightforward statement of the political situation, has dissipated these sinister predictions, and showed that the trip of M. Etienne to Berlin was made without official mandate, in no way conflicting with the prestige enjoyed by Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador there, and that France never enjoyed greater influence in Morocco than at present, and this with the full assent of Germany. M. Pichon declared that the Franco-Spanish agreement was not directed against any third power, that the French relations with Germany were most courteous and correct, and that Emperor William, not through Ambassador Jules Cambon, but through M. Etienne and Menier and other unofficial sources, had personally exercised his most favorable influence in confirming the excellent relations between France and Germany. From all parts of the Chamber, with the sole exception of the benches occupied by the small group of intransigents and socialists, M. Pichon was greeted with more enthusiastic applause than has been elicited by any statement from a Minister of Foreign Affairs for a number of years. It was a brilliant success for M. Pichon and also for the Clemenceau Cabinet. It is significant that M. Pichon's speech was made after conversations held a few hours previously with Jules Cambon, M. Jusseland and M. Constans, French ambassadors momentarily in Paris accredited to Germany, the United States and Turkey.

DRAMATIC TALENT DISPLAYED.

The annual class day examinations and distributions of prizes and diplomas at the French Conservatory of Dramatic and Lyric Arts reveal talents far above the average. A young pupil in Sarah Bernhardt's class, M. Leroy, to whom the jury accorded the first prize in comedy for the superb manner in which he played the part of the hero in "La Ville Mortue," by D'Annunzio, created a sensation. The public gave him a hearty reception. His voice, diction and physique were so remarkable that veteran dramatists like Sardou, Paul Hervieu, Alexandre Bisson and Alfred Capus do not hesitate to predict that the young Leroy will become a dramatic star of the first magnitude. He is already engaged at the Théâtre Français, and is regarded as a worthy successor to the finest actors who have maintained the traditions of the house of Molière. Among the other graduates of the Conservatory who distinguished themselves are Jacques de Féraudy, son of the eminent actor of the Comédie Française, and Mlle. Lefrancis, an actress of decided talent, who won the first prize for women in comedy. Among the graduates for the opera and for tragedy nothing really remarkable has yet been disclosed, but young Leroy is undoubtedly the most talented actor that the National University of Dramatic Art has produced for many years. His success is a great credit to Sarah Bernhardt.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

American patriotism came brilliantly to the front at the Fourth of July banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce, when Ambassador Henry White made his first public appearance in Paris, and by his capital speech created an excellent impression. He emphasized the friendly feeling between the Americans and the French, and said that the two republics being both strong protectionists, it was a wholesome question as to the particular sort of protection that the one should apply to the other. After the banquet, at which Laurence V. Benet, president of the Chamber of Commerce, was chairman, Patrick Francis Murphy, of New York, made a witty speech, revealing the qualities of an American humorist. He reminded his hearers that when the average American woman returns home there are two persons to whom she takes keenest pleasure in showing her Paris gown—the man she likes best and the woman she likes least. Among the Americans in Paris are Senator Chauncey M. Depew and his son, Mrs. West Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Herbert Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. William Athorp, Mrs. Lex Crocker, General and Mrs. W. F. Thayer, C. W. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thayer, of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gassett have started for Vichy. The engagement is announced of Miss Nina Diesel, daughter of Augustus Diesel, who has been for thirty years attached to the American Embassy and the American Legation in Paris, to William Lewis, of England.

THE BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Pion Noërit publishes the second volume of "Mémoires de la Comtesse de Boigne, née d'Osmond," bristling of anecdotes, episodes and gossip of smart society in London and Paris and Turin, from 1815 to 1820, when Mme. de Boigne founded her Paris salon, which in its way was equal to that of Mme. Récamier. The book is cleverly arranged from the original manuscript by Charles Nicollaud. It is the book of the season. The memoirs of Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador in Paris during the Second Empire, and Cavour's most intimate friend, who died on July 1, are already being published in the "Giornale Italia," and extracts are being reproduced here in French. Count Nigra, who was perhaps the most fascinating and accomplished figure in Paris in the reign of Napoleon III, and who shortly before the Italian war, retired as a Venetian gondolier, rowed the Empress Eugénie about in a gondola one moonlight night at Fontainebleau, supplies portraits of prominent men and women at the court of the Tuilleries in more vivid colors than any one has yet succeeded in doing. The great historic value of the Count Nigra's memoirs are touched for by Emile Olivier, Minister of the Empire, who states that he has had the privilege of reading some of them in manuscript. C. I. B.

VON BUELOW'S VACATION.

Prince's Departure from Berlin Far Different from Last Year's.

Berlin, July 6.—Chancellor von Bülow will leave Berlin to-morrow for Norderney, the windswept, sandy island in the North Sea where he loves to spend his vacations. The Chancellor intends to stay there until the end of September with Princess von Bülow, his military aide-de-camp and three secretaries.

The departure of the Chancellor is different from that of last summer, when it was not known whether he ever would recover or would be strong enough politically to overcome the powerful intrigues against him among members of the court, led by Prince Philipp zu Eulenburg, whose downfall from Imperial favor and dismissal from the court took place in June. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, who was Minister of the Interior, and between whom and Prince von Bülow coolness and differences of opinion existed, especially since the elections, has also retired. The count, who had no faith in Prince von Bülow's plan for upholding the government in the Reichstag through a combination of the Conservatives and Liberals, is universally admitted in Germany to be a statesman of great ability and high-mindedness, but he is stubborn in his convictions, is no courtier and is disposed to hold forth didactically in ministerial councils or when talking to the Emperor. In short, he was a different man in politics.

Emperor William, it is reported, never overcame his annoyance at the publication in 1900 of the anonymous pamphlet criticizing his majesty, in which it was related among other anecdotes how the Emperor romped around the apartment with his spaniels, while one of the ministers, presumably von Posadowsky-Wehner, illuminated his majesty upon a serious question of state.

Only one important opponent to the Chancellor remains among his associates in the government, and that is Foreign Secretary von Tschirsky, who, though nominally altogether subordinate to the Chancellor, goes now and then direct to the Emperor with foreign questions. Von Bülow, as far as known, never has expressed to Herr von Tschirsky his little of each other and communicates with each other, wherever possible, in writing. This state of affairs has been going on for months.

A MUTINY AT BOBRINSK.

Three Men Killed—Guards Attacked and Prisoners Escape.

Bobrinsk, July 6.—Twenty-two members of a disciplinary battalion here mutinied to-day, killing three soldiers and wounding a sergeant and four soldiers. The mutineers were captured and handed over to a court martial for trial.

Four armed men at Bobrinsk to-day attacked a detachment of troops escorting nine important political prisoners, killing one soldier and wounding another, and enabling the prisoners to escape. Troops sent in pursuit of the men captured two of the attacking party and recaptured six of the prisoners.

GERMANY GIVES UP THE THALER.

Not Legal Tender After October 1—Country Now Wholly on Gold Standard.

Berlin, July 6.—It was officially announced to-day that the thaler will on October 1 cease to be a legal tender. It is the only coin extant antedating the establishment of the empire, and its disappearance will mark the establishment of a pure gold standard in Germany. The mint has for several years been coining thalers into subsidiary silver coins.

M. FALLIERES POSTPONES TRIP.

Will Visit Norway Next Year—Affairs at Home Demand President's Attention.

Paris, July 6.—President Fallières has postponed his projected trip to Norway, Sweden and Denmark until 1908. No official explanation is given of this sudden change of plans, but it is understood to be chiefly due to the interior situation of the country. Instead of going abroad the President will spend a trip through the disturbed regions in September.

CHERBOURG DOCK WORKERS STRIKE.

Cherbourg, July 6.—The dock laborers here struck to-day for an increase of wages, and paraded the city, carrying red flags and singing revolutionary songs.

A CAPTAIN OF GENDARMES KILLED.

Ekatereburg, July 6.—Captain Puskhin, of the gendarmes, was assassinated here to-day. He was known as the organizer of the anti-Jewish attacks at Volodga in October, 1905, when many lives were lost. Puskhin was walking with the chief of police at the time of the assault. The latter was not injured. The assassins made their escape and wounded a policeman in their flight.

BRAZIL BUYS TORPEDO BOATS.

Rio de Janeiro, July 6.—The Brazilian government has purchased several torpedo boats constructed at Tarrus.

RAIN THREATENS SAO PAULO CROPS.

Rio de Janeiro, July 6.—The coffee crop in the Province of Sao Paulo is threatened by heavy rain.

PHOTOGRAPH IN FRENCH CHURCH.

Toulon, July 6.—The parish priest of the little village of La Mastro, finding himself without a letter or choir boys, is making use of a photograph to recite the Liturgy and chant the responses.

BRAZILIAN FRONTIER COMMISSION.

Rio de Janeiro, July 6.—A Brazilian commission headed by M. Gullibet left here to-day for Corumbá to undertake the work of marking the frontier between Brazil and Bolivia.

THE ST. LOUIS SAILS FROM RIO.

Rio de Janeiro, July 6.—The American cruiser St. Louis left here yesterday evening for Montevideo.

A BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

Madrid, July 6.—A dispatch received here from Corubion says the British steamer Denewill, from Genoa for Larne, struck the rocks two miles off Cape Finisterre and went to the bottom. The crew were saved.

TROUBLE IN AZORES SLIGHT.

Lisbon, July 6.—It is officially stated that the trouble in the Azores, where the troops were supposed to have refused to march against the manifestants, was not serious. Order was restored with the summoning of reinforcements from Ponta Delgada.

ACTIVITY IN THE NAVY.

WORK LARGELY ROUTINE.

No Sign of Unusual Preparation for Trip of Battleships.

(By The Associated Press.)
Washington, July 6.—Heads of naval bureaus manifest a singular ignorance of the plans of the administration to send the battleship fleet to the Pacific, notwithstanding the official confirmation of the reports that had been so frequently denied in the beginning. These bureau chiefs assert that they are engaged only in the routine work of the department, and that they are making no unusual preparations for the great undertaking. They also assert that they have had no orders to do otherwise. And on the surface there are few signs of abnormal activity in Washington; many of the chiefs are away; the naval General Board is scattered; the usual proportion of subordinate employees are on leaves of absence, and the War and Navy departments appear to be in the usual summer lethargy.

But it is undeniable that the plans of the department workers for this particular summer fit in well with the exigencies of the moment. In regard to coal supply, for instance, it may be that the movement of this fuel to the Far East and the Pacific Coast is simply equal to the demands of the naval service. In fact, it is said that the coal would have gone forward before this had the money been available, which it was not until the beginning of the new fiscal year. Then the supply of reserve naval guns and ammunition and of torpedoes is found to be much nearer the needs of the service than it has ever before been at this season of the year.

The construction of guns for the new cruisers is going on well, and without doubt the armament for the armored cruisers about to be turned over to the government will be found to be ready by the time the contractors have finished the hulls and the fittings of the ships. Headway has even been made in the fabrication of the great guns for the two big 20,000-ton battleships, although the contractors for these guns have not actually started. Orders for the forgings for these guns were placed two months ago with the Bethlehem, Midvale and Carnegie works. Some of these forgings already have been delivered at the Washington Navy Yard, where most of the guns are to be finished and assembled, and much of the steel has been delivered at the army gun foundry at Watervliet, N. Y.

GUN BUILDING POLICY.

It is recalled now that some curiosity was expressed a few months ago when it was announced that the navy had adopted a new policy of building some of its guns in the army gun factory. That curiosity was not gratified at that time, but it may develop as a fortunate circumstance that as a result of the adoption of that policy the naval gun shops are not now in danger of being taxed beyond their ability.

Only the routine expenditures under the ordinary heads of appropriation for construction and repair and on account of yards and docks are being made on either the Atlantic or Pacific coast, according to the officials here, but, as Secretary Metcalf pointed out, one of the items is a drydock at the naval station at Puget Sound, and it would not be surprising if a special effort were made to dredge out the channel at the Merse Island Navy Yard, so as to make it accessible to the deep draft battleships, which it is not now. There is a fine drydock in the Merse Island yard, which might as well be in China as far as the American navy is concerned, unless a channel is dredged out to bring it within reach of ships in need of cleaning and repair.

Last year the Navy Department found it impossible to spend all of the money that Congress had appropriated for the building and operation of a machinery plant in the Government Navy Yard. That was because the materials could not readily be had, but a more serious difficulty was the lack of trained mechanics and skilled labor. As this is the only dock on the Pacific Coast now ready to handle a big battleship, some special inducements must be held out by the department to get trained navy yard workers to make their homes in Bremerton, and it is believed that steps have already been taken in this direction.

There is a total absence of any appearance of hurry or anxiety among the few officials who remain in Washington, though much useful work is being done in a regular way to put not only the navy but the army coast defenses in as good condition as the appropriations made by Congress will permit.

COAL SUPPLY QUESTION.

The question of keeping on hand an adequate supply of coal to meet the needs of the battleships to be sent to the Pacific Coast is one that the Bureau of Equipment will have to settle. Under ordinary conditions the bureau has no difficulty in meeting all demands made upon it by the ships of the Pacific fleet, but to supply sixteen large battleships and several cruisers in addition presents a new problem that will have to be met. Supplies of coal at San Francisco were lessened considerably during the last winter by the demand upon the Navy Department incident to the coal famine on the coast, the Bureau of Equipment with a large amount it had on hand at coal prices at that time. Institutions and to vessels carrying United States mails across the Pacific. There also was some public demand for coal at the Puget Sound station, which the government supplied.

When the present season opened contracts were let for furnishing and transporting to the battleships a large amount of coal, half of which was intended for Puget Sound and half for the Merse Island Navy Yard, at San Francisco. Little of this is on its way to the coast. The department was badly handicapped by the requirement of law which compels the shipment of coal in American bottoms when available. There were not enough American vessels to be had, however, and, taking advantage of a provision of the Revised Statutes, Secretary Metcalf was compelled to resort to the use of foreign bottoms for its shipment. Accordingly, contracts were let, and a small portion of the coal is now on its way to the coast. The shipments are made by way of the Strait of Magellan, and five or six months are required to get the fuel to its destination. The few ships propelled by steam make the trip, however, in much quicker time.

There will be a considerable delay, therefore, before the coal can be sent to the coast. The supply of coal on hand on the Pacific Coast if shipment by water is relied on entirely.

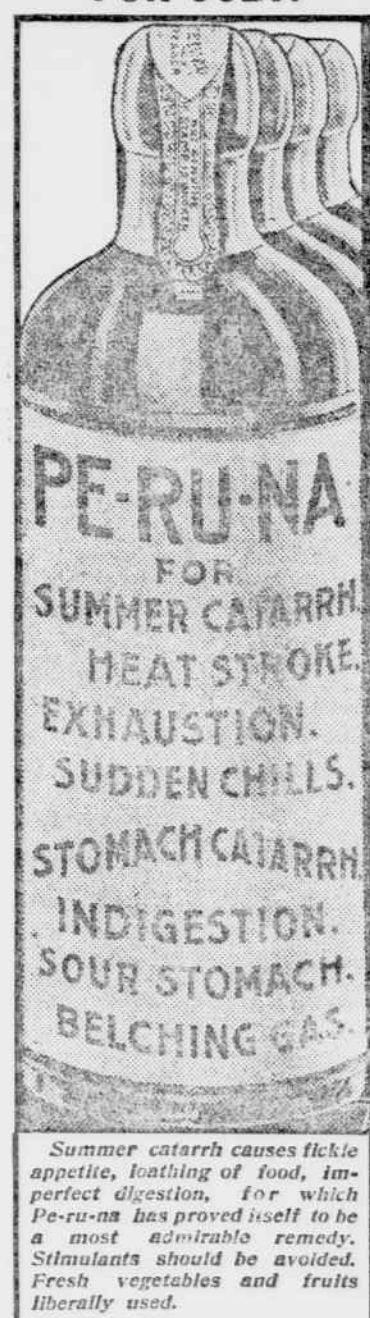
In an emergency the railroads could be called on and the fuel could be landed on the coast in less than two weeks. For the purpose of having coal available for the vessels going around Cape Horn the bureau of equipment has contracts with various firms for the storage of coal. The piles are frequently high, running up to \$15 a ton, but there is the satisfaction of knowing that with a contract in existence there is some assurance that the fuel will be on hand when called for. There are about fifteen coalliers now in possession of the navy, a number sufficient, with the coal at ports at which the ships can stop en route, to cover the needs of the fleet. At Manila the Navy Department has on hand about forty thousand tons of coal and thirty thousand additional under contract for delivery there. The latter is for shipment by way of Cape Horn, so that the expense incidental to passing through the Suez Canal may be saved. It will be considerable, therefore, before this additional amount reaches Manila.

San Francisco, July 6.—Extensive additions to the government navy yard and drydock facilities on the Pacific Coast will result from the coming of the battleship fleet, which was announced by Secretary Metcalf in an interview of Thursday. Secretary Metcalf had little to add to-day to what he had said of the coming of the fleet.

"We have already arranged for a new drydock at Bremerton," he said, "and other improvements in the repair facilities on the coast will have to be taken up by Congress in the fall. The large drydock at Mare Island is accessible to battleships of deep draft."

It has been suggested that the government might have an interest in the construction of the proposed mammoth graving basin at Hunters Point, plans and specifications for which have been prepared, but the Secretary said he was not aware of any part the government was taking in the building of this dock. When completed it will be of sufficient size to accommodate two battleships at one time.

HEALTH NOTES FOR JULY.



PE-RU-NA
FOR
SUMMER CATARRH
HEAT STROKE
EXHAUSTION
SUDDEN CHILLS
STOMACH CATARRH
INDIGESTION
SOUR STOMACH
BELCHING GAS

Summer catarrh causes tickle appetite, loathing of food, imperfect digestion, for which Pe-ru-na has proved itself to be a most admirable remedy. Stimulants should be avoided. Fresh vegetables and fruits liberally used.

SEA POWER DOMINANT.

Continued from first page.

Justice Holmes has been enjoying London much as his father did before him.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, whose fine voice and dignified oratory received many compliments at the American dinner, has been fitting between Oxford and Cambridge, where he is equally honored. He will start specially for Paris, and will finally settle down in Germany for a restful holiday.

Mark Twain is enjoying himself, and is tired after all his varied activities, and is serious when he says it will be a relief to be on a ship without speeches to make or invitations to decline.

A FOURTH OF JULY INCIDENT.

The youngest visitor among the thousands ascending the staircase at Dorchester House on Thursday was a bright boy, who in a clear voice said: "Your excellency, I come here to-day to salute the American flag, which my great-grandfather helped set up."

"Bravo!" said Ambassador Reid, gripping him by the hand with sympathy.

"He fought for American independence along with Lafayette and Rochambeau," continued the boy.

"I am proud to see you here to-day," said the Ambassador.

The boy was Prince Doulhan, Count Serurier, Duke of Mondovi. His ancestor, who fought in the American Revolution, was Baron Serurier, whose brother was Marshal of France and Duke of Mondovi. The boy was accompanied by his stepmother, Princess Lazarovich, formerly Eleanor Calhoun, who was introduced in London by Minister Lowell.

COREANS DESIRE INTERVENTION.

The Hague, July 6.—The members of the Korean delegation here say they consider it natural that the Emperor of Korea should have officially regulated them in his interview with Marquis Ito, representative of Japan at Seoul, adding: "To have admitted that he instructed us to represent him at The Hague would perhaps mean his being dethroned, or even murdered."

The delegates suggest that if the United States or a European power had made a similar inquiry of the Korean Emperor the answer would have been different. To keep order and assure the maintenance of peace in the Far East, the United States and the European powers, the Koreans say, should uphold the independence of Korea by declaring that country to be a neutral state.

ARGENTINE CABINET CHANGES.

Buenos Ayres, July 6.—The Minister of War, General Fraga, has resigned. He probably will be succeeded by General Aldrich. The resignation of Miguel Tedin, Minister of Public Works, is expected.

A CONFERENCE ON EMIGRATION.

Vienna, July 6.—The Austro-Hungarian Colonization Society is planning to hold an international emigration conference in this city next fall. Senator William Paul Dillingham, of Vermont, chairman of the Immigration Commission studying emigration in Europe, has been in conference here with officials of the society. He pointed out that emigrants to the United States should be examined by American physicians and given some opportunity of leaving their native country. It is of the opinion that the projected conference will lead to satisfactory international agreements.

CONSERVATIVE PAPER AT ST. JOHN.

St. John, N. B., July 6.—The list of five daily newspapers published in this city will soon be augmented by the appearance of "The Standard," an organ of the Conservative party. Although St. John, which has a population of more than forty thousand, went Conservative at the last general election, that party has not a single supporter among the local newspapers, and it is due to this situation that leading New Brunswick Conservatives have decided to establish a party organ. The company has been capitalized at \$80,000.

TRYING TO END JEWELLERS' STRIKE.

Now that the strike of the ice wagon drivers has been ended, the State Board of Arbitration has taken up the strike of the jewelry case makers' Union, which began seven weeks ago, involving the 151 members of the union, which had been organized a short time before the strike. A meeting between committees of the jewelry case makers' and the strikers had been arranged for to-morrow. As in the case of the ice wagon drivers, there is no question of wages or hours of labor, but for recognition of the union, and followed by a new shop announcement by the jewelry case makers' association and the strikers have decided to withdraw the open shop notices, without giving any pledge to employ only union men.

ARRESTED FOR SPEEDING IN BROADWAY.

Wallace W. Malley, twenty years old, who said he lived in New Haven, was arrested yesterday afternoon for speeding his automobile twenty-three miles an hour in Broadway, at 13th street. The machine bore a number which, the police say, indicated that it belonged to a William Peck, of Danbury, Conn. Ball of \$100 was asked and furnished.



BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale
for
Monday and Tuesday

Our Regular 25c.
Black School Stockings
double knees and soles.
6 pairs in a box \$1.10

Extra Quality
English Openwork Sox,
special 25c. pair,
or box of dozen pair \$2.75
Our regular price 35c. pair

60-62 West 23d Street

Greenhut and Company

Will receive applications for salespeople in all departments on and after July the eighth. Apply either by letter or in person. Entrance on Eighteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

(Store formerly occupied by B. Altman and Co.)

WILL BRAVE MURDERER'S CAVE.

Party of Young Men and Women to Explore Torne Mountain, Near Suffern.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Suffern, N. Y., July 6.—The Epsilon Epsilon Club, composed of young men and women of this place and New York City, are preparing to explore the Torne Mountain, back of Staatsburg, N. Y., five miles from here, and will visit the famous murderer's cave. The cave is two hundred feet in depth, with numerous offshoots, and boasts of a mysterious brook whose entrance has never been discovered and which empties into a "bottomless" pool.

Torne Mountain is noted among other things for snake dens. Near the cave George Washington made his headquarters during the Revolutionary War. On a clear day it is possible to see New York City from the summit of the mountain.

Several parties have tried to enter the cave, but owing to the foul air and the many bats have had to give up their efforts. A number of years ago a man was murdered and his body thrown into the cave. Since then the cave has been known by its gruesome title.

BANDSMEN AND SAILORS RIOT.

American Tars from the Battleship Ohio Fight Mexicans in Exposition Resort.

Norfolk, Va., July 6.—As a result of a small riot in which two hundred of the Mexican National Band and several members of the crew of the United States battleship Ohio engaged at one of the resorts at Pine Beach, adjoining the Jamestown exposition, to-day, Seaman Clapp, of the Ohio, lies at the Potomac Hospital in the exposition grounds, with a dangerous wound in his stomach, and Second Sergeant Antonio Gomez and Amado Velazquez, of the Mexican band, are imprisoned at the exposition headquarters police station awaiting trial.

PRISONER'S APPEAL FINALLY HEARD.

Justice Mills Grants Application of Howard Lanning for New Trial.

Application was made to Justice Mills at White Plains yesterday for the return of a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Howard Lanning, an inmate of Sing Sing prison. The plea was made that Lanning was insane at the time he had been sent to prison, a commission only a month previous having declared him a lunatic, that no attorney appeared for him when he was convicted of forgery in Dutchess County and that for two years he has been appealing to the courts for a new trial without success.

Lanning was accused of forging the name of a patient in Dr. Sholer's asylum at Kingston, where he was a patient, for \$250 in 1905. On April 12, 1905, he was sent to the State Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan and six days later he was indicted by the Dutchess County Grand Jury for forgery. On May 28 of the same year he was released from Matteawan and he was placed in jail, where he has remained since. Justice Mills said he believed that the prisoner should have some opportunity of obtaining a new trial. He took the papers.

THIEF SHOOT'S MANUFACTURER.

Lynn, Mass., July 6.—A burglar shot Franklin Haddock, president of the Franklin Haddock Leather Company, of this city, while fighting to escape from the Haddock factory here to-day. Mr. Haddock was not fatally hurt, but the burglar's bullet ploughed a furrow several inches long in the scalp. The robber got away, leaving his revolver on the floor.

Mr. Haddock had missed about \$1,000 worth of skins, and was watching at the factory all night. Early to-day he discovered a robber and grappled with him. In the struggle the men accidentally set off the automatic fire alarm. Mr. Haddock was lying on the floor unconscious when the firemen arrived. When he revived the story of the shooting was told.

THREE CAPE BRETON MINERS KILLED.

Sydney Mines, C. B., July 6.—Three men were crushed to death in the new mine of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company here to-day. The men were working in the pit when a loaded box fell on them. One man was killed instantly and the others died soon afterward.

The Pure Food Law

became effective Jan. 1st. The

New York Bottling Co.'s

(LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE)

Ginger Ale and Carbonated Beverages

Are Always Pure

Made from Cane Sugar Exclusively. Without preservatives of any kind. Free from Aniline Colors or Saccharin.

"The Kind that's Fit to Drink"

MAY PASS ON LIABILITY OF UNION.

Question as to Action Under Anti-Trust Law Sent to Supreme Court.

Washington, July 6.—When the Supreme Court of the United States meets next October it will be confronted with a question as to the liability of a labor union to punishment under the anti-trust law, if a question which has been certified to that court by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit is pressed.

The question arises in connection with the case of D. E. Lowe, of Danbury, Conn., agt. Martin Lawler and two hundred other members of the American Federation of Labor. Lowe is a hat manufacturer, and it is charged that the federation has sent out circulars to Lowe's patrons all over the country warning them that if they do not desist in purchasing his hats for their trade they will be put upon the "unfair list" and will lose the patronage of union men and their friends everywhere. Lowe brought suit in the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut asking for \$240,000 damages under the anti-trust law, which provides that any violation of the law shall be punished by a fine amounting to three times the amount of the damage sustained. The case is certified to the Supreme Court on the one question as to whether the plaintiffs can maintain an action under the anti-trust law.

SCHOONER SUNK; WOMAN SAVED.

Five-Master Hits Small Vessel Off Race Point

—Crew of Latter Rescued.

Boston, July 6.—The schooner Maud Sherwood, of Boston, was sunk off Race Point last night after a collision with the five-masted schooner Lakar Palmer, of Boston. All on board were rescued and brought to Boston to-day.

The Palmer, in command of Captain Smeed, left here last night for Baltimore, while the Sherwood was bound from Newport News for Plymouth with coal. According to Captain Studley of the Sherwood, his vessel was struck by the Palmer forward of the mizenmast, cutting her nearly to the main hatch and opening her up so that she went down within five minutes.

Mrs. Studley, wife of the captain, who was ill in bed in the cabin at the time, was rescued with difficulty after she had narrowly escaped being crushed to death in the collision. The captain, his wife and twelve-year-old boy and the seven members of the crew reached the Palmer in the Sherwood's boat. The force of the collision carried away the jibboom and headgear of the Palmer and badly chafed her port side. After she had stood by long enough to rescue those on board the Sherwood she put about for Boston.

AT 107 SHE LIKES AUTO SPEEDING.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Derby, Conn., July 6.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who will be 107 years old on August 31, is here on her annual visit to her granddaughter, Mrs. P. M. Wellman. Mrs. Hunt enjoyed a steam launch ride on the Housatonic River this morning and a long automobile ride this afternoon.

When two miles from home the party was caught in a thunderstorm. Mrs. Hunt was opposed to seeking shelter, and urged the chauffeur to run the car faster. She remarked that she never had felt timid in thunderstorms and she did not propose to begin now.

A Tailoring Opportunity Unparalleled

Due to the unfavorable weather conditions of the Spring our enormous stock of imported woollens is now on sale at Heavy Reductions in Both Stores

Suitings \$20, were \$30 & \$35

Trouserings \$5, were \$8 & \$9

The Burnham & Phillips Company

Broadway at 27th St. Tailors